The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,113.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Artificial Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0 8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Measured, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money-[illegible] and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fes.	
HINDOSTAN...N. Roskell	3113	600	8th	—Suez, &c.
TANJORE ...E. J. Baker...	2245	400	15th	—Southampton.
ZAMBESI.....G. F. Catch....	2421	270	15th	—Suez, &c.
			March.	
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st	—Southampton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th	—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	—Southampton.
TEHERAN ....A. H. Johnson.	2559	400	22d	—Suez, &c.
DECCAN.....J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th	—Southampton.
			April.	
SUMATRA.....E. Christian...	2 28	500	5th	—Suez, &c.
BYDAS 28 .....D. Reynaldson	2251	450	12th	—Southampton.
DELHI.....G. Lee.....	2178	400	19th	—Suez, &c.
POONAH.....	2152	600	26th	—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Yonock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. inst.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. N. Higgins, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 30th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th February.

THE S.S. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

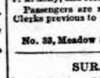
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ..... 3,257 Tons ... 15th March.
NAVARINO..... 3,356 „ ... 20th April.



THE above magnificent and fast Steamer, will have despatch about the dates mentioned. They were built expressly for the Indian trade, and their Cabin accommodation (amidships) is very superior, with a spacious Saloon. Each vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 500
Second do. ..... „ 300

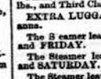
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, January 28, 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.



THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Neshit Lane, Fort.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,365 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Room, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries the services of a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,251 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government]—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Ocrun.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Kenna or Karanja.	Dhurumtar.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class..	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	4 0
2nd Class ..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8
3rd Class ..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6
Horses	2 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages..	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ..	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	1 8	2 0	3 0
Dogs.....	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class.	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 9th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent,

No. 14, Medows Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION

will open in the hall of the above Institute

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5TH, AND DURING THE WEEK.

On SATURDAY a GRAND SPECIAL EXHIBITION will be given for NATIVE LADIES. Gentlemen not admitted without a lady. Admission Rs. 2 and 1. Doors open at 7-30, commences at 8, for this occasion only.

During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of WORKS OF ART IN GLASS

will be made in the presence

AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO STEAM ENGINES,

MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS,

one high and the other low pressure,

will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c.,

the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

On each Evening a beautiful collection of rough Diamonds will be exhibited.

Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1, seats can be reserved without extra charge.

Children, half price.

To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

Doors open at ½ past 8.

Commence at 9 o'clock.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

OILMAN'S STORES.

A CLEARANCE SALE IS NOW BEING MADE AT WHOLESALE COST PRICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BYCULLA.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

RETURN TICKETS for HORSES (at a fare and a half for the double journey) issued during the present month from any Station on this Railway to Bombay will be available for return on any day within one month of the date of issue.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

AGENCY.—A respectable Wholesale FIRM is required to undertake an AGENCY for the SALE of the the "X" Bottled Dublin WHISKEY, C. Donnehy's FLEUR DE LIS BRANDY, XERES MUSCIATT and J. Le Martins old Cle COGNAC BRANDY. None but Firms of eminence in a position to give undoubted references need apply. Address Mr. CORNELIUS DENNEHY, High Street, Distillery, Dublin, Ireland.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1831.

B. Y. C. REGATTA.

FOURTH RACE.

The Umpire has declined to award the PRIZE in the above RACE and has decided that it must be RUN over again at 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES.

GUARANTEED GENUINE and from the best Makers of London. Charges extremely moderate and fully 25 per cent. less than other respectable Druggists in the Town.

Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.

M. B. MADON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN WINES,

40, BAHARKOTE ZOOM-ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASES.

March 6th 1875.

BOMBAY HUNT CHASE—For all HORSES, W. I. T. C. raised 28th lbs., winners previous, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. About 2½ miles. 400 rupees added. Entry 5 Rupees.

THE WORLEE STAKES—For Arabs and Country Breds. W. I. T. C. raised 28 lbs., previous winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone. About 2 miles. Rs. 300 added. Entry 10 rupees.

THE PONY CHASE—For all Ponies, 13-2 and under C W over 10 stone. About one mile. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Rs. 200 added. Entry 5 rupees.

E. ELLIOT,
4th February 1875. Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Entries to be sent in by 12 o'clock the day before the Races.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at H.M.'s Dockyard, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the purchase of the following ARTICLES in whole or in part, belonging to H.M.'s Indian Troop Service in lot to suit purchasers.

99 No. Bolts Door Brass of sorts	8 No. Shades Argand Lamps.
122 No. Glass Plate of sizes.	1 No. Cash Box.
3½ Gals. Varnish Furniture.	3½ Cwts. Animal Charcoal.
53 No. Hooks Brass Cabin.	117½ Cwts. Fire Bars Cast Iron.
3 Gals. Gold size.	9½ Cwt. ditto Wrought Iron.
1,505 Gals. Hay's Protection Varnish.	75 Cwts. Iron Boiler Tubes Stay
90 Gals Composition Antifouling.	287 Cwts. Brass Boiler Tubes.
	9,435 No. Ferules Iron of Tubes.

Samples of the above articles can be seen and further particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 470 of 1874.)

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR and DOSABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR both of Bombay Trading as the Islands and Bombay two of the Administrators of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHERBAIE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Tarloo aforesaid the widow of the above named COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased an Administratrix of his ESTATE and EFFECTS ..... Defendant

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Notice is hereby given that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur late of Bombay Parsee, the Intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on the Twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy three are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th day of February 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, KOLABA COLLECTORATE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

PARTICULARLY TO MILL-OWNERS, AND FIREWOOD DEALERS.

It is hereby given, that a SALE of TEAK TIMBER and FIREWOOD chiefly consisting of Kowinb, Jumbha, Ain, &c., trees cut during the month of October 1874 in the Forest of the Alibag taluka will take place at Alibag and Ramraj on the 8th March 1875, before the undersigned.

TEAK TIMBER.

This wood consists of big logs and rafters measuring from 15 to 30 feet in length and 16 to 42 inches in circumference at base. Well adapted for building purposes. Part of this wood has been removed to the Ramraj bunder, which is close to water-carriage, and the remaining timber lying stacked outside the Forest on cart roads close to the Alibag bunder, the quantity consists of 2,500 1st. class 1,500 2nd class, and 1,000 3rd class.

FIREWOOD.

This wood consists of 3,000 candies or thereabouts each candy of 784 lbs. It is removed and stacked near the Government building at Ramraj 4 miles from Rewdunda, to which port the Ferry steamer touches every day. It is also close to water-carriage and only 30 miles sail from Bombay harbour.

The intending purchasers are requested to inspect the wood personally.

The principal conditions of sale are as follows :—

(1.) The lot or lots will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

(2.) The intending purchasers will have to lodge 25 per cent. as deposit as soon as the lot or lots are knocked down, and the remaining amount within 8 days from the date of sale in the Alibag Treasury, failing which the wood will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

(3.) The wood will have to be removed from the depots by the end of May 1875.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

GEO. EDEN HEWETT,
District Forest Officer, Kolaba and Dapuli

The Kolaba Forest Office, Camp Ramraj,
Alibag Dist rict, 2nd February 1875.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

An exceedingly handsome Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 hands, thoroughly broken and up to 11st., Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Australian Mare, 5 years, 15-1½ hands, a broken charger, stands Infantry fire perfectly, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, fast, with exceptionally good pace, a splendid Dog-cart horse, Rs. 700.

A team of four Chestnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 4,000.

An Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2 hands, has been ridden as a charger and goes well in harness, Rs. 450.

A Black Arab, 14-2 hands, fast in harness, make a capital Dog-cart horse, Rs. 350.

A Cream colored pair of Pegu Ponies, beautifully matched, 7 years old, very fast and steady in single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Black Arab Colt, 7 years, 14 hands, a capital hack broken to single and double harness, Rs. 400.

A Grey Arab Horse and Buggy in good order, Rs. 500.

An aged pair of Grey Arabs, about 14-1 hand, serviceably sound, thoroughly steady in harness, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 4th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALEDONIA BALL,

ON

FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY.

For Tickets, and information, apply to the Stewards, or to

W. MAULE,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED a CLERK, must write a GOOD HAND. Salary Rs. 25. Apply by letter to M. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

ELEME FIGS and MALAGA RAISINS, in 4 lb. Boxes, just imported. BAPTY'S BROTHERS, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a consignment of BRANDY :—

Hennessy and Martell One Star ...Rs.	23 0 per do.en
Denis Mounie and Co ..... „	22-8 „
Exshaw, No. 1..... „	30-4 „

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

NOTICES.

ORGAN COMMITTE.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, On FRIDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY, at ½ past 5. The proceeds to be given in aid of Diocesan High School. Admission at the north entrance on payment of One Rupee.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION. HEAD OFFICES, 420, STRAND, LONDON. POLICIES granted on approved risks at CURRENT RATES. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method." The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
29, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Honble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. W. N. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

THE GANGES CUP (VALUE 500 RUPEES.)

To be RUN for about the first week in April. OPEN to all HORSES. Any one entering a Horse, must be a Subscriber to the Cawnpore T. C. for the current season of 1874 and 1875. Catchweights, owners up. Any owner unable to ride, or entering more than one horse, must put up a weight equal to his own. Spears not to be more than 7 ft. long.

To be run on the banks of the Ganges. The contesting spears to be divided by lot into parties of not more than four. The taken of the first spears in each party, to contest for the final Sp-ar a-d Cup. It is not necessary for the first spear, that the pig be killed. Any dispute arising about first spear to be left to the decision of the Committee, as to whether the course be run again, or not. The Committee reserve to themselves the power of extending the course. No spear delivered on the near side to count as a first spear. The parties to be started by a starter, who will accompany them.

1st Entry, 20th March, 1 Gold Mohur.
2nd Entry, 1st April 2 Gold Mohurs.
The day before the Race, 4 Gold Mohurs.

R. W. MAXWELL,
Secretary C. T. C.

P.S.—The Meet will be at or near Thauna, about 5 miles from Cawnpore, on the G. and R. Railway, or 12 miles from Cawnpore by road. All applications to be made to E. TORIN, 13th Hussars, Lucknow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are INVITED for the SUPPLY of about 6,500 cubic feet dressed ASHLAR BLOCKS on the site of the Company's New Locomotive works, Parel, of sizes varying from 3' 0" by 1' 4" by 1' 3" to 5' 0" by 3' 0" by 1' 3".

A specimen of the quality of stone and dressing required can be seen at the Works, Parel, and plans, specification and conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office, on and after the 6th instant.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Ashlar," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices up till noon, of the 13th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

THROUGH BOOKING TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY RESUMED.

The Public are informed that all TRAFFIC can now be booked through to Stations on the Madras Railway without extra charge.

Passengers will, however, have to alter their at Gooty, as Trains do not, for the present, RUN over the Breaks on the Madras Railway during the night.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON, AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped.....	Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto.....	„ 25 „
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 42 per dozen.....	„ 30 „
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine	„ 36 „
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to.....	„ 40 „
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints.....	„ 15 „

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAME-

Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

December 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA,

No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES, AT WATSON & COMPANY'S, 8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW.

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE

(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point ; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice ; the Decanter is specially useful for Cooling Water or other liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one Decanter or Vase with accessories complete	Rs. 175.
Do. Do. on Two Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 250.
Do. Do. on Four Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 450.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

The above prices include the Machine with all Accessories.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Patent Magnetic Carbide Filter, size 1 gallon	15 0	Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c.	1 0
Do. size 2 gallons, Rs. 24-0, 3 gallons	30 0		
Overland Suits	6 8	Mend-all, a most useful Cement, price per bottle in case, with Brush complete	1 0
Le Filtre Mobile, in three sizes, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8		Household Companion, 10 Tools in one	3 0
Bottle Cooler ..... each	2 0	Archimedean Drill, with a set of six drills	5 0
Household Companion, 10 Tools in one	3 0	Archimedean Egg Whisk, For beating up Eggs	1 8
Archimedean Drill, with a set of six drills	5 0	Novelty Egg Poacher and Fryer	2 0
Archimedean Egg Whisk, For beating up Eggs	1 8	Fly Exhauster, for opening Tins of Preserved Provisions	1 0
Novelty Egg Poacher and Fryer	2 0	Patent Folding Safety Nail Scissors, made of the best Steel	0 12
Combined Flour Dredger, comprising six articles in one	1 4	Electric Call-bell	10 0
Patent Self-adapting can opener	1 0	Sewing Machines, from Rs. 55 to 100	
Fly Killer, Steel Blades, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8			
Patent Folding Safety Nail Scissors, made of the best Steel	0 12		
Electric Call-bell	10 0		
Sewing Machines, from Rs. 55 to 100			

PICTURES, &c. FOR SCRAP BOOKS.

Arms, Crests and Monograms, per packet	0 12
Languages, do. do. do.	0 12
Colored Medallions	0 12
British Wild Flowers	1 0
Pretty Pictures, Butterflies, Flowers, Birds	per card. 0 6
Fiscuit Pin-Cushions	0 5

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!

ALL TASTES SERVED.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" TOBACCO COVERED,

Per Box of 100 Rs. 3. per 1,000 Rs. 28.

WILLS' CIGARETTES.

Per Box of 25 12 Annas, per 1,000 Rs. 28.

SALES POLLARD LLOYD AND CO.'S NOVELTIES

"IMPERATRICE"	per Box of 100 Rs. 3 8, per 1,000 Rs. 34.
Do.	in fancy ornamented boxes of 12 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"ZULEIKA"	per Box of 100 Rs. 2 8, per 1,000 Rs. 24.
Do.	in fancy ornamented boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"GOLD CROSS"	without mouth-piece, in boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

"EPIRE" Aromatique, per 1,000 Rs. 28, per Box of 100 Rs. 3.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Blankets	each 10 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids	10 to 15 0
Warm Suits	30 0	*Razais or Gai Ilo*	5-8 to 10 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Overcoat and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH FEBRUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market has again undergone a sudden change, yesterday's closing report being dull, while this morning, owing to comparitively moderate receipts at the American ports, the feeling is firm, probable sales 15,000 bales. Arrivals in Liverpool are said to be firmer, while in New York Mid Uplands on the spot is ¼ and futures ⅛ to ¼ cent. per lbs higher. The American figures are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Wednesday's receipts	15,000	23,000	17,000
" Exports to U. K.	6,000	.....	11,000
Five days' receipts	69,000	10,010	86,000
" Exports to U. K.	40,000	47,000	43,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,583,000	2,659,000	2,338,000
" Exports to U.K. "	1,916,000	922,000	884,000

The enormous withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England for the continent still go on, £580,000 having been taken yesterday, making £1,808,000 in three days. Before going to press we shall probably have advice of an advance in the Bank rate, the only question almost being whether it will be one or two per cent. ; looking to the entent of the demand a rise of one per cent. could scarcely be expected to put a stop to it, and would probably have to be followed by another rise next week, but is just possible the directors may elect to move slowly rather than disturb the Market by such a material movement at one time. Consols have declined ½, being quoted this morning at 92½ ; French Rentes are 101½, Bar silver 57½ per oz.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £395,000 to Calcutta at an aver age of 1s. 10 1/32d. and £300,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 10 3/32d. per rupee. These rates are quite as high as most people expected and, taken in conjunction with the probability of dearer money in London have had the effect of strengthening STERLING EXCHANGE which may be called 1/16d higher all round. There are still comparatively few bill offering which must tend to check any very material advance eventually, but in the meantime, buyers will naturally be disposed to operate very cautiously and bring about at least a temporary firmness. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 3/32d	per rupee.
Do. 6 month's sight	1s. 10 19/32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ..	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
Documents 3 do.	.. 1s. 10 19/32d.	"

On Calcutta, demand bills have been sold at 5/16 per cent discount, but we do not hear of anything in 60 days sight which is nominally at 1 per cent discounts. GOVERNMENT PAPER although quiet is steady, transactions having taken place at current rates viz :—Paper, 103¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

In SHARES there is no actual change to notice. The market is extremely dull and values where altered at all are, in favour of buyers.

COTTON this morning was extremely quiet at if anything rather easier prices, and a moderate business was done in Ginned Broach and Oomrawattee, but in the evening again the Liverpool advices have rendered sellers very firm and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked all round. Yesterday's receipts were 3,707 bales making 25,013 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS continue dull at £2 5 per immediate shipment by steam, £ 2-7-6 all February, £ 2-10 all March. The "Lady Lycett" has been fixed for April loading, at £2-10 with 150 tons concessions. By sail rates are firm, £2 10 being the quotation for iron vessels either ready or forward loading.

PIECE GOODS are quite unchangd. The demand hangs fire very much and unless supported by home advices and moderate supplies prices seem likely to ease off again.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per Share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	60
24,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
80,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	15	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£10	10	7 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243ex
...	£20	6	4 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6	5 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21	12 do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,110
...	£18	9	5 do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	223

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. RAFFAELE, 92 tons, Nacods, will sail to-day in ballast for Surat and Gogo.

THE SHIP BURMAH, 1 174 tons, Captain W. Nicolson, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP EGBERT, 1,110 tons, Captain T. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield, (December 28th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1 968 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. LAWTHER and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, (February 1st), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Alexander, Mr. P. Lennel, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE s.s. DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, arrived in Madras roads on Monday with the following passengers :—For Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Lye, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, 2 daughters and son, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Warrington, and Miss James. For Calcutta.—Mr. Richard Blarney, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and 2 infants, Messrs. James, W. Milne Hannah, Fuick, Harriet, Wallace, George Ormond, and J. M. Paton, and Mrs. Chapman's ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
— 3	Khiva (s)	Perrine	Southampton, Jan 7.
4	Egbert (s)	Anderson	North Shields, Dec 28.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Scott	Kurrachee, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Golconar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Vizen(s)	Flitt	Liverpool, & Malta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Raffaele, Nacoda, to Surat and Gogo,
Ship Burmah, Nicholson, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Propontis, to Liverpool or London.
Steamer Amelia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bernard, to Liverpool.
Ship Chandos, to Hav e.
Ship St.ve Donard, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.		
31	Ava (s) .....Paterson	Bombay, Jany 3.
	Star of Germany ...Wilson	London, Oct 13.
	Lammermoor .....Duncan	Liverpool, Oct 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.		
31	Lottie Warren	.....
	Whittington	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.	
	Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19	Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berberra.
Jany. 3	Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
13	Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
18	Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, from Bombay.
19	Lahsan, T. S. F., Ally Reg, from Bussorah.
19	Fly, H. M. S., Bruce, from Plymouth.
20	Eskdale, ss, Litten, from Cardiff.
20	Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
20	S. W. Kelly, ss, Blick, from Cardiff.
21	Hindostan, ss, Roskill, from Venice.
21	Chyebassa, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
21	Isere, P. S. F., Quesnice, from Toulon.
21	Sindh, ss, Reputel, from Shanghai.
21	Buena Ventura, ss, Yepezuza, from Liverpool.
21	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Southampton.
22	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Colombo.
22	Rance F. T. ss, Renault, from Rochefort.
23	Yvonne Bat, ss, Minitis, from Manilla.
24	Banda, ss, Lindeman, from Glasgow.
24	Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
24	Guinia, ss, Peterson, from Cardiff.
24	Colonel Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
25	Rangaloor, ss, Scamen, from Bombay.
25	Milwell, Ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
26	Navarino, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
26	Dido, ss, Inchiostri, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	
21	Fly, H. M. S., Bruce, to China.
21	Hindostan, ss, Roskill, to Bombay.
21	Chyebassa, ss, Ballantine, to London.
22	Sindh, ss, Reputel, to Marseilles.
23	Buena Ventura, ss, Y pezuza, to Manilla.
23	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
23	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.
23	Indre, P. S. F., Quesnic, to Saigon.
23	Yvonne Bat, ss, Minitis, to Liverpool.
24	Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, to Bombay.
24	Lahsan, T. S. F., Ally Reg, to Suez.
24	Rance F. T. ss, Renault, to Bourbon.
24	Banda, ss, Lindeman, to Batavia.
25	Rangaloor, ss, Scamen, to Suez.
27	Eskdale, ss, Litten, to Rangoon.
27	S. W. Kelly, ss, Blick, to Rangoon.
27	Navarino, ss, Butler, to London.
27	Dido, ss, Inchiostri, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks from Berberra
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Guinia, ss, Peterson, from Cardiff.
Colonel Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
Milwell, Ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bernard s, 2878 tons portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia, Border Chieftain s, 500 bundles hoop iron, Dossjeeny Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 5 runlets tar, Sullemanjee Jewajee.
Goa s, 11 cases oilmanstore, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 hhds brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 437½ cwts myrabollams, Jotha Peroutum ; 55 bales cotton, Ebjee Woomeroo.
Clydesdale, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Silver Donard, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 28 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee ; 55 bales wool, Ebram Noordin & Co ; 87 bales cotton & Callianjee ; 65 bales cotton, Y Coorjee ; 400 bales cotton, S T. Marsharbien ; 150 bales cotton, Rumbordasse Motichund ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 560 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Atalanta s, 98 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Rankier and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Eri King s, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Pelayo s, 975 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Tiara s, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Vallubdass ; 26 bales wool, D Heerjee ; 200 bales cotton Finlay, Scott and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Aristocrat s, 479 bales cotton, Bechordass Ambaidass ; 100 bales, cotton, Rugoobhoy Dayabhoy ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 577½ cwts hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Chillianwallah, 3,000 cwts niger seed, 8 Tyebjee and Co ; 3,585½ cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus s, 180 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hindostan s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 55 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Keoop and Co ; 150 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.
Hindoostan s, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancor, 1,500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 15 pots rosa oil, Syed Hussen Bagdadee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 38 cases fishmaws and sharkfin, L Khakey ; 96 cwts sesamum seed, and 20½ cwts fennel seed, Momedi Nathoo ; 59 chests opium, K D Bassoon ; 12 chests opium, Ramparsap Callooram ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 93 cwts sumadastore, & 32 cwts sandlewood, S N Sulaiee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s, 5 chests opium, Tarachund Dewchund.

HIGH COURT.—5TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Canara.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapooje v The Government of Bombay—Mr Rearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hussanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas. —Part heard.
765-73—A Framjee—Manockjee Nusserwanjee v Nowroji Curseejee Wanderee and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen ; and Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 3.

Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hall, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Becher, Captain, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Mercer, Lieut, Bengal 4th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Hutchison, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Robinson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Woodhouse, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Unwin, Captain, Bengal 5th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Campbell, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England
Cole, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Waite, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Education on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Currie, Lieut Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, to Mallegaum.

FEBRUARY 4.

Waite, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Education on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd February 1875.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the C-in-C in India, are published for information and guidance :—

Adjt Genl office, Simla, 19th January 1875 With reference to G O C C 4th March 1874 page 73, Lieut R E Parker, 56th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, Commanding the Lahore Division, with effect from the 4th March 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is notified that Col H Wallace, C B, has been transferred from the 18th to the 4th Bgd R A from the date of embarkation for England.

Lieut R A Montgomery, 9th Bgd R A, has been placed upon the supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has leave of absence :—Ordnance Dept—Conductor M Hanleys to remain at Kurrachee, from 28th January to 27th February to 27th, on Medical certificate, in extension.

No 765, Gunner William Smith 6th Bgd R A, is appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the unattached List.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R G Birch, late Bengal European Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn R Moodie, M B, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Feb,—Lieut Col F T Cornewall, S C, Winr Office.

Maj C E Bates, H S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj Genl G P Sealy, R A, is permitted to proceed to Europe in March next.

Col C R W Hervey, C B, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.

Col H A Adams, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the 15th Feby.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt John Watson Macclesfield Anderson and Capt William Jacob 20th Jany 1875.

The following officiating appointments are made permanent, with effect from the 28th sept last :—

Maj A G F Hogg as Dep Qr Mr Genl of the Army, and Maj T L Fraser as Asst Qr Mr Genl.

The services of Maj C F Keaye, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain C W Gabb, Genl List, 3rd Squad Officer, 2nd Light Cavalry.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

The undermentioned officers of H M's Surveying Schooner "Constance" to be transferred from the Bombay Marine to the Indian Marine Survey Dept from the 21st Jany 1875, inclusive :—

Capt M Chapman, Comdg.
Mr A D Thompson, 1st Officer (on medical certificate to Europe).
Mr G W Hill, 2nd Officer.
Mr D Farquhar, Gunner.

The undermentioned Engineers from the Factory to be lent from the Bombay Marine to the Indian Marine Survey Dept for duty, pay and allowances, and provisions, on the dates specified against their respective names, viz :—

Mr W I Onions, First class Engr, from 8th Dec 1874.
Mr W G Lewis, 3rd class Engr. from 25th Jany 1875, inclusive.
The undermentioned Engineer from the "Snake" to be lent from the Bombay Marine to the Indian Marine Survey Dept from the 25th Jany 1875, inclusive :—

Mr L Kinseley, 3rd class Naval Trained Engr.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Percival, C S, Joint Administrator of Bhownagar, Kattywar, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year from the 15th March next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days.

Mr Mahadeo N Sirgaonkur is appointed to be Asst Pol Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Limree State in place of Mr Venayek N Bhagwant, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Thomas Moore to act as First class, First grade Subordinate Judge at Poona during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, or until further orders.

Mr M H Scott, Actg Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpur, is allowed forlough to Europe for two years from date of embarkation at Bombay. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days from the date on which he avails himself of it in April or early in May next.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Crawford to be Colr and Mag of the District of Kanara and to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Kolaba and Political Agent, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr E W Ravenscroft, or until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth acted as Colr and Mag of the District of Kolaba and Political Agent, Kol ba, from 31st Dec 1874 to 13th Jany 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr Manockjee Cursetjee Entee, Actg Dist Depy Colr, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G W Elliot to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Nasik during the absence on leave of Mr H N B Erskine, or until further orders.

Mr C M Hogg to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Kaladgi, vice Mr G W Elliot or until further orders.

Mr G W Vidal to act as First Asst Colr of Satara, vice Mr C M Hogg or until further orders.

Mr A Wingate to act as Extra Second Asst Colr of Satara, vice Mr G W Vidal, or until further orders.

Mr A Shewan to be Supy Asst to the Colr of Satara.

Mr F R S Wyllie to be First Assistant Collector of Poona, and Mr G H Jones is to continue to act as First Assistant Collector during Mr Wyllie's absence.

Mr A R Macdonald to be First Asst Colr of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Kanara until further orders.

Mr T H Stewart to be First Asst Colr of Belgaum.

Mr A C Trevor to act as Extra First Asst Colr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collector of Land Revenue, and Agent for the Govr in the Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr W H Propert, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E W Ravenscroft to act as Chief Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, and to be in charge of the Separate Dept, during the absence on leave of the Hon F S Chapman, or until further orders.

The Hon F S Chapman and Mr E W Ravenscroft respectively delivered over and resumed charge of the Office of Chief Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts, with charge of the Seperate Dept, on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Pratt, First Asst Colr of Ahmedabad, is allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for one month on sick certificate.

Mr J A Baines, Supy Asst Colr, Surat, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate, and Mr L Reid, Coun of Customs and Opium, Bombay, Mr W R Pratt, First Asst Colr and Mag, Ahmedabad, and Mr A L P Larken, Asst Colr, Poona, have been permitted to return to their duties within the periods of their leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R T Frere, R E, received charge of the Krishna Bridge works on the 20th January 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A H Hughes, M D, received charge of the duties of Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, on the morning of the 4th Nov last.

Mr T Cooke, LL.D. Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd G B Streeten, M A, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 16th to the 17th Jany 1875.

The Revd A Miller, B A, Chaplain of Deesa, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 5th April 1875, and subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 3 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Mooltan, Sindh, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Sholapur, at 5 P.M. and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 1 tolah 1 anna, 2 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding 4 ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—January 11th, at 18, Lansdown Parade, Cheltenham, the wife of T. D. Mackenzie Esq. C. S. of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MCPHERSON—February 4th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. McPherson, Esq., *Bombay Gazette*, of a son.
WHEELER—January 31st, at Erinpoorah, Rajpootana, the wife of Lieut G. E. Wheeler, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MCRAE—MACRAE—February 3rd, at Surat, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Captain J. G. McRae, Deputy Conservator of Forests, General Circle, to Alice Isobel MacRae, second daughter of the late Dr. John MacRae of Lowes Sunart.

DEATH.

HUMPHREY—January 31st, at Chelawarra, Barria State, of Inflammation of the lungs, Cave Frankland, only son of Lieut J. Humfrey B. S. Corps, aged 15 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—January 31st, at No 1, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. Yale King, Esq, of a daughter.
MOCKETT—January 26th, at Oomoor Estate, Munneabad, the wife of Arthur Mockett, of a son, (still-born).
RIDEOUT—January 23rd, at Port Blair Andamans, the wife of Lieut-Colonel F G Rideout, 37th Regt M N I, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce may fairly congratulate itself on having achieved a signal victory, and done an important service to the community, by establishing a breach between the English Post Office and the P. and O. Company. It will be observed, from the tenour of the remarks made by Mr. Tilley, the Permanent Secretary of the Post Office, in a letter which we publish this morning, that the great Department which has for so many years been more than a little blind to the faults of the Company entrusted with the conveyance of the Indian Mails has at last taken offence at the Company's deliberate refusal to regard the subsidy as intended principally, if not entirely, for the maintenance of the Brindisi Mail service. The Company maintains that it is not bound to send on the Brindisi mail from Suez except with the Southampton mail, and that it has the right to detain for several days the steamer with the Brindisi mail on board, as in the case of the Ceylon, whenever the Southampton steamer is delayed by a break down. We were the first, we believe, to point out that the letter of the mail contract justified the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Company in taking this ground, and in treating the Brindisi line as merely auxiliary to the Southampton line ; but we did not imagine that men usually so shrewd would show themselves so wanting in sagacity as actually to put forward this plea in answer to the remonstrances of the Post Office. We are glad, however, that they have disregarded the gentle remonstrances of the Post Office authorities, who vainly urged that Lord John Manners agreed to sign the contract in the belief that the Company would always make the Brindisi line their first care ; for this disobliging conduct has alienated from the Company its best friends and made possible the reform a few years hence of the whole postal service between England and India. The moral of the correspondence between Mr. Tilley and the P. and O. Directors is, that the Post Office in making contracts should not trust in the good intentions of the contractors, but should rely only on specific engagements ; and, when the time comes for arranging the terms of a new contract, we may now hope that Mr. Tilley and the Postmaster General for the time being will be inclined to hesitate about granting another subsidy for a Southampton mail service, which, to use the scientific term, is a "survival" of a former stage of development as useless practically as the two buttons on the back of a gentleman's dress coat. The P. and O. Directors themselves have admitted that it is the "complication" of the present service which makes irregularities unavoidable ; and, if the Indian Post Office, now thoroughly aroused, and the Indian public steadily insist on pointing out that this complication is unnecessary, and that only a single service by Brindisi is required, they will gain the end they are fighting for.

WHILST employers of labour and their workmen are disputing in England about the rate of wage which both parties may alike consider fair and just, other classes of society are driven to extremities by having no wage at all about which they can raise any dispute. The sturdy English working man has become emboldened by his continued prosperity, and seems to have entertained lately very exalted notions of his own skill and industry, and to have sought to turn to the best account the experience he has learnt and the reputation he enjoys. To effectually secure his object he periodically "strikes" for better wages, but probably he may be now learning that this way of adding to his weekly wage is not in the long run the most profitable method he could adopt for the purpose. But these stalwart men know but little about the classes who hold social rank above them, and especially ignorant are they of the necessitous condition of that particular class of ladies whose parents cannot supply them with money enough to live independent of work of some sort. Notwithstanding the spread of riches among all classes in England, there is as great and apparently even greater need for finding some regular employment for poor ladies than there has ever before been. This particular question has engaged the attention of the wives of some of the many millionaires who are to be found in these days at home, and one of them, Mrs. Crawshay, whose husband has amassed his wealth in the iron trade, has written a pamphlet on the subject, in which she has shown the results of the experiment she has made of employing ladies in doing light household work. She has, in the large establishment she maintains, some ladies whom she calls "helps," who perform the lighter work of the house that was formerly done by female servants ; these latter doing the harder and more laborious portion of their duties. The changes thus made in the occupations of ladies are pronounced by Mrs. Crawshay to be beneficial as far as the management of a large house is concerned, the household work being performed in a more pleasant and desirable manner than was possible with the ordinary class of domestic servants. What the ladies themselves think of the life they lead as "helps" none of them has yet published a pamphlet to describe, but Mrs. Crawshay thinks they are happy and comfortable in their new sphere ; but, whether they are so or not, we cannot be charged with entertaining erroneous notions, if we express a hope that they find life more tolerable under the circumstances than living in the painful condition of hope deferred from day to day, the normal state of those ladies whose poverty shuts them out from the associations and enjoyments of the class to which they rightly belong.

The publication of Mrs. Crawshay's pamphlet has opened a discussion, though only a small one, on this novelty in English life. It is urged, and with some force, that only very rich people could indulge in the luxury, as apparently it is, of employing ladies to do part of the household work. With some half dozen such high-class "helps" in the house, the magnificence of the establishment of a wealthy family would be greatly increased ; but with any family which was not rich enough to employ several lady "helps" the life of one lady "help" would be almost intolerable, worse a good deal than the position occupied by the unfortunate governess. Where some twenty or more servants are employed lady "helps" would be provided for in separate apartments, and amongst themselves they might then pass their time in a comparatively agreeable manner ; but with a smaller number it is conceivable that no sort of pleasure could be extorted from the existence of a lady "help." A London correspondent of a contemporary remarks that the ladies who have written on the subject have left out of consideration altogether the gentlemen, disregarding anything they may have to say in the matter most completely. The fashion of not putting any dishes on the table at dinner has, for instance, confined the labour of waiting at table to very easy limits, so that lady "helps" might undertake the duty without undergoing any actually laborious work. But a gentleman would be loth to be served at table by a lady, "help" though she might be, and it is urged that even ladies themselves would with difficulty be reconciled to being served by the poorer members of their own class, whose accomplishments might be very often superior to their own, money alone marking the difference between them. In this way riches would receive additional honour ; but as worship of a very sincere and determined sort is already given to wealth, positive idolatry might be the consequence of giving money a higher place still in human affections. The luxury of the age has, however, most probably not yet reached its furthest limits. Even now many families in England live in a semi-regal style, who do not belong either to the old families or have the excuse of a title to warrant their expensive and luxurious habits. The introduction of ladies as attendants who, for regular wage, will minister to the comfort and add to the enjoyments that wealth can hardly fail to procure, must make an addition to the social importance of those wealthy ladies—heads of families—who are surrounded by cultivated "helps," who are ladies in every sense of the word save one, and who will necessarily pay them an amount of court and deference which the coarser domestic has never been able to bestow. As members of a mimic court of this description, poor ladies may become not only reconciled to the position of "helps," but very soon the servile portion of the "help" would be changed for the higher office of attendant, and her duties might dwindle down to mere nominal occupation. The benevolence of the movement, which is all that we can now admire in the desire of such ladies as Mrs. Crawshay to find some employment for poor ladies, may develop the pleasures of wealthy existence, and possibly tend to the better use of money, modifying and utilizing its advantages. After a time the number of retainers, adherents, and attendants, may be looked upon as the most palpable evidence of wealth, and its useful application, whilst the employment of educated and highly cultivated ladies as "helps" or attendants, under any name that may be considered appropriate, can hardly produce any other than a beneficent effect on the higher classes of English society. History would repeat itself in the most marked manner, and the old ages of the patriarchs or of our Saxon progenitors might be lived over again, with the addition of the refinements that more advanced civilization must necessarily bring.

This class of genteel labourers, which, together with the highly intelligent female manipulators of the telegraph wires, already forms an important portion of the community at home, are not likely to adopt the system of "strikes" in order to settle the differences about their rates of hire which are almost inseparable from their vocations. But, notwithstanding, the same competitive action is certain to occur as in the lower occupations of life, and which displays itself in the rough modes adopted by artizans to raise the value of their services beyond the customary level. Competition already has driven the salary of a governess to a very low figure, until the associations of that mode of life and the miserable reward for a life of labour of the keenest description have made educated young women spurn the occupation with a contempt deeper only than that which they themselves too often meet with daily as governesses. The comparatively easy work of "help" will turn the scale in favour of that occupation, and the remuneration will soon become little enough ; so that the prospect hardly mends much, and except for a short time only the future does not promise any great relief from the pressure of indigence and the general struggle to sustain life. There is, however, some satisfaction in knowing that one of the great social puzzles of the day, the employment of gentlewomen, is receiving the attention it merits, and that the highest classes of society at home are not entirely indifferent to their responsibilities.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

MR. GLADSTONE has given us another surprise. He has determined to retire from political life. We had indications of this step last March when he was turned out of office ; his erratic attendance in Parliament and the sale of his London house confirmed that expectation, but several of the members of the late Cabinet urged him to yield that intention, and at the end of last session—after he had taken part in the Endowed Schools Debate—it was openly announced by those who had a right to possess his confidence that he had consented to continue the chieftainship of the party. His conduct, however, during the recess gave no confirmation of that expectation. When Parliament rose in August the Liberals were more united than they had been since their defeat in the early Spring, and one or two blunders of the Government sent them home not with any very special hopes of a return to power by reason of their own virtues, as the expectation of an early re-instatment because of the deficiencies of their opponents. This feeling did not exhibit a sentiment of profound morality, but the party were then in such a hopeless frame of mind that they caught at straws and trusted they would turn into life rafts. The recess came, but the revived energies of the closing weeks of the session died away. Instead of a speech from Mr. Gladstone, or from any of his colleagues, indicating a policy as to the future, and thereby giving some cohesiveness to the action of the party, there was never a word. Like sheep in a wilderness Mr. Gladstone's supporters wandered withersoever they pleased. Leaders of Sections—the one-idea men—proclaimed "no compromise" upon the particular hobby which each rode in Parliament, and the general aspect of the party promised a distinct separation into two extreme wings. I remember referring some weeks ago to this growing feature of the Liberal camp. The extra-parliamentary utterances since that period have confirmed all that I said. Further, we have seen such men as Sir W. V. Harcourt and Sir Henry James cross from the Radical to the Whig ranks, and as the meeting of Parliament approached it became evident that if Mr. Gladstone did not assume the responsibilities of his old position, an erratic attendance like that of last session would only produce more confusion among his followers. One or two of the more

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

CALCUTTA, 4TH FEBRUARY.

Mr Bernard has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. Bayley is elected President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for the ensuing year. The Calcutta press authoritatively deny that Sir Richard Temple intends to resign next year. The statement originated with the *Indian Mirror*. The Viceroy received the Maharajah of Travancore in public Durbar this afternoon with the usual ceremonies and salutes.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, 4TH FEBRUARY.

Great preparations are in course for the Viceroy's approaching visit to Delhi, where he will spend fifteen days. The only events yet fixed are a State entry into the city and a Durbar for the Chiefs and Raeses of Delhi and Hissar Divisions only. The Rajpootana Chiefs will not be invited to attend. His Lordship's entry will take place on the 17th of March and great preparations are on foot to give the Viceroy a suitable welcome. Presentations of addresses will take place during the State Procession the mountings and fittings of which will be an *chef daeuvre* of Indian workmanship. The influx of visitors will be immense and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, will be present. His Honor will reside in Ludlow Castle, the Viceroy probably being his guest. Among the troops ordered to Delhi, the Head quarters, and Wing of the 55th from Roorkee joins the force left there. Measures proposed by the North West Government, include only the transfer of Delhi city and the Gurgaon districts including the Agra Canal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The Pope has sent a letter to Don Carlos advising the cessation of the war against the Royalists.

The Royalist Forces continue to advance on Orense. The Carlists are outflanked and routed, having abandoned their intrenchments.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The National Assembly has passed the third reading of the Constitutional Bill by 521 votes to three 181. This result is owing to the coalition of the Right and Left centres and has caused a rise in the price of Rentes.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The Liberals have unanimously elected the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the Liberal Party.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The s.s. Venetia with outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at ten o'clock last night.

The s.s. Cathay left for Galle and Calcutta at eleven o'clock last night.

LONDON, 3RD FEB, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 92⅞

5 do. French Rente 1872 ..... 100½

Bar Silver 57½

The sum of £580,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Large withdrawals of gold are expected for the Continent.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Caledonian, India, and Killarney.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S Company performed on Tuesday night last at Calcutta, under the patronage of the Viceroy. Miss George, we read, intends going to Australia to engage a company, for Calcutta, next cold season.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the best of grounds for stating that nothing is known as to any intention on the part of the Prince Imperial, who is bringing his course of study at Woolwich to a close, to accept a commission in our army.

THE Italian engineer Civis, who assisted M. de Lesseps in the construction of the Suez Canal, has been appointed by the Austrian, Turkish and Roumanian Governments arbitrator on the questions relating to the mouths of the Danube.

THE *Russian Invalid* announces the death at Khiva of Seid-Emir-Ul-Omar, uncle of the Khan. He had always been in favour of maintaining peace and friendly relations with Russia. On the 29th of May, 1873, he had to announce to General Kaufmann the surrender of Khiva,

RACING men will be interested in an advertisement which appears in our front page. The G. I. P. Railway Company undertakes to convey Race-horses on their line to and from Bombay during the current month at a fare and a half, the ticket will hold good for a month from the day of issue.

THE *Yorkshire Post* says:—"The Marquis of Ripon, who, prior to his perversion to Rome, was building a large church in connection with the Church of England, has caused the same to be finished, and is about to hand it over, not to that communion he has lately joined, but to that which he has unhappily left."

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. W. E. Frere (Sir Bartle Frere's brother) to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services as senior member of the Commission appointed to inquire into the treatment of immigrants in British Guiana and Mauritius.

THE London correspondent of the Russian *Nord* says, in reference to the development of the German fleet and the interest which Germany has in taking possession of Holland:—"It is evident that if Germany felt the want of 'something her littoral' in the fashion indicated by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, England alone would have an immediate interest in preventing her from doing so."

THE race for Club yachts, which we spoke of as being a "mixed up" sort of affair, is we understand, to be run over again; the Judge, Captain Morland, and the Stewards being unable to decide the matter as it, at present stands. There were faults "all round." The boats started at the wrong time and the two, between which the dispute has arisen (viz. the Tiney and Oriental) fouled when nearing the winning post.

INFORMATION has been received from Mandalay of the safe arrival at Bhamo of Mr. Margaray, who was sent overland from Shanghai to act as interpreter to the British Mission now on its way to Talifu. Mr. Margaray reached Bhamo on the 17th instant, after a most successful journey through China. The Mission was to have started from Bhamo for the Chinese frontier on the 23rd idem, *viâ* the Bawaddy route. Everything is reported to be satisfactory.

ON the application of His Lordship the Chief Justice, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of a complete collection of Modern Law Reports for the formation of a Library for the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and an annual grant which is to be entered in the Budget estimate for the year, for the purpose of keeping up the Library by the purchase of useful works of reference which may be published from time to time. Mr. Justice Holloway's valuable collection of Law Books has been purchased on account of the High Court, and will shortly be removed to the Court House.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes that a few days ago M. Rouher said in the course of a political conversation, "Marshal Serrano has been surprised; in two months Marshal MacMahon will be in the same position as Serrano." The correspondent communicating this to "a man of great judgment," was answered that any general going in for a pronunciamiento would be shot by order of Marshal MacMahon, but that M. Rouher probably wished to allude to some unexpected incident in the National Assembly which may happen from one moment to another, and oblige Marshal MacMahon to give in his resignation.

CAPTAIN EDWIN HARMAR, one of the defenders of the Lucknow Residency, died in January at his father's residence. The Elms, Kingston-on-Thames. Captain Harmar joined the 32nd Regiment of Light Infantry at the age of eighteen. Soon afterwards he went to India, just before the mutiny broke out. He was present at the disastrous battle of Chinhuit, where he was struck down by sunstroke; he was also in the residency of Lucknow during the eighty-seven day's siege, during which time he was most seriously and permanently wounded. Captain Harmar was one of the first three to land in England after the mutiny, and was honoured by a telegram from her Majesty inquiring after his health, and subsequently was specially presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge. Captain Harmar was thirty-eight years old at the time of his death.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram to the *Times*, Mr. Kingston, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* there, has been again summoned before the Criminal Court to give evidence as to the sender of a telegram which appeared in his journal in October last. The matter apparently, dropped some time ago, when it arracted Lord Odo Russell's attention, and is thus revived. Mr. Kingston, refusing to name the sender, whom he admits he knows, under the German law which makes evidence in criminal cases compulsory, is liable to be fined, and may ultimately be imprisoned. The telegram in question spoke of the Public Prosecutor and Judge of Inquiry having communicated with the Foreign Office before going to Paris in connection with the Arnim case, and the wording seems to be regarded as impugning the independent administration of justice.

THE Madras Roads, says a local paper, presented an unusually busy appearance last week. Nine large steamers, aggregating very near 20,000 tons, and nine sailing ships aggregating near 10,000 tons, are now lying at anchor. The steamers comprize H. Ms. ship Glasgow, the P. and O. Mirzapore, the Duke of Devonshire, a fine four-masted steamer just arrived from London, the British India steamers Ethiopia, Himalayah, Assyria, and Mecca, and the Canal steamers Athol and Elgin. Mr. Parkes in his Harbour scheme, provided accommodation for seventeen large ships or steamers, each having room to swing at her moorings. The fleet at present in the harbour is sufficient to show that Mr. Parkes rather under estimated the requirements of the Port though a glance at the shipping will show that a harbour extending from the Royapooram Railway Station to the north to the old Police Court to the south, and running out to sea for a distance of one thousand yards, would more than accommodate the very respectable fleet now in the Roads.

THE "Imperial" spirit is, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, rising high enough in the South African colonies to satisfy even the ambitious imagination of the editor of the *Spectator*. Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape Colony, has lately given an expression to some views which are rather startling. The annexation of Griqualand East has been assumed by some of the mercantile interests of the colony to be the first step in a policy of advance. The Chamber of Commerce of Port Elizabeth having "sounded" the Governor on this point, Sir H. Barkly replied very frankly that the Home Government still desires the incorporation of Griqualand West with the Cape, as "a precursor of a federal union of all the South African States." Sir Henry added "that he could see that the formation of one vast South African dominion, from Cape Point to the Zambesi river, was possible." The agitation in the diamond fields, where much distress prevails among the diggers, and where discontent with the existing institutions is growing, will contribute to make the consideration of colonial government in South Africa a question of immediate urgency.

MR. MURRAY promises for the ensuing season a new book by Mr. Darwin, called "Insectivorous and Climbing Plants." It will consist of two parts, the first of which is devoted to a discussion of the sensitiveness of the leaves of Drosera, Dionæa, Pinguicula, &c., to certain stimulants, and of their power of digesting and absorbing animal matter; the second to the habits and movements of climbing plants. And also a volume by Mr. Justice Byles, entitled "Foundations of Religion in the Mind and Heart of Man." Among other works announced by Mr. Murray are three books of travel—"The Caucasus Persia, and Turkey in Asia, being a journey through the Caucasus to Tabreez Kurdistan down the Tigris and Euphrates to Nineveh, and Babylon, and across the Syrian Desert;" by Baron Max Von Thielmann, translated from the German by Mr. C. Heneage; "The Land of the North Wind; or, Travels among the Laplanders and Samoyedes, and along the Shores of the White Sea," by Mr. Edward Rae; and The Hawaiian Archipelago: Six Months among the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands." by Isabella Bird.

THE *Bengal Times* says:—Scarcely anything can be more conclusive than the confirmation, by Mr. Edgar's visit to Sikkim, of the opinion that the best route for trade operations with Thibet will be from Darjeeling in connection with the Teesta valley, and a proposal is now before the Supreme Government for the construction of a road through Sikkim under the treaty of 1861. Mr. Edgar remarks that, although the construction of such a road would, at the beginning, be regarded with suspicion by the Thibetians, it would eventually influence friendly relations in this way, and lead to a singularly, advantageous trade. Thibet though poor agriculturally, possesses vast quantities of gold, the fields of which extend for seven hundred miles, and she may have silver as well. Her ponies are excellent, and she has besides magnificent flocks and herds "which are now almost wasted for want of proper means of conveying them and their produce to the markets of India." Once fairly started, the trade route would bring about several changes and destroy one or two present monopolies. Russian piece goods would be replaced by English manufacture, Liverpool salt would substitute that of Thibet, and Darjeeling tea, not that herb of China past the remotest possibility of competition.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been going on in the *Times* between Canon Liddon and Monsignor Capel respecting an assertion made by the latter in his reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, that the Ritualists were, unintentionally, but not the less assuredly, teaching Roman Catholic doctrines and practices. Those specially quoted were the Real Presence, Reverence for Saints, Confession, and the Incarnation. Canon Liddon replied, stating what are the views of High Churchmen upon the doctrines named. Monsignor Capel rejoined with a number of quotations from Church books to show that in these manuals were litanies of the saints and angels, prayers for the protection of the angels and for the intercession of the saints; exhortations to confession, and references to absolution given or deferred by the priest; and language used respecting the incarnation "familiar to Catholics, but in all probability strange to members of the Established Church." Canon Liddon, in reply, says he "cannot defend" the language used as to the invocation of saints and angels; the quotations with respect to the Real Presence "are indefensible," and the directions quoted with respect to confession contain a precept "which appears to be without warrant from the Church of England." The result is that Canon Liddon respectfully asks the writers and editors of the devotional works quoted by Monsignor Capel to reconsider the expression quoted in the light of the public formularies of the Church of England. The Canon says he did not know of their existence when he challenged the Monsignor to the proof of his assertion. This the *Times* and other papers spoke of as a "surrender" to Monsignor Capel, but Canon Liddon will not admit this. It may be true, he says, "that some High Churchmen have used language which exceeds the fair limits of English Church doctrine. Monsignor Capel means that the whole characteristic High Church teaching was of this description, whereas, in the main, I believe it to be based with scrupulous exactness on the formularies. All religious schools are liable to be weighted with excrescences, which zeal insufficiently balanced by knowledge or by wisdom is apt to produce. But these parasitical growths are not fairly chargeable upon the whole body." Some of the "mistakes" of Ritualist writers "are in all probability due to inadvertence." Monsignor Capel, however, replies with another string of quotations to show that "mistake" or "inadvertence" cannot be applied to the writers to whom he referred. "When I see," he says, "our prayers transferred wholesale to Ritualist books of devotion; when authors like Mr. Orby Shipley publish the 'Ritual of the Altar' according to the use of the Church of England, and I find therein the whole of our mass; when converts clergy and laity from the Ritualist party assure me that they have been in the habit of confessing and receiving absolution, have constantly prayed to the saints and angels, and have neither added to nor taken away from what they believed as Ritualists concerning the blessed Sacrament, I cannot, notwithstanding Canon Liddon's explanations, do otherwise than assert that the Ritualist clergy are assuredly disseminating our doctrines." Canon Liddon, in reply, repeats his disapproval of the practices of some of the Ritualists, but resents as "a gross insult" the insinuation that he is personally responsible for disseminating Roman Catholic doctrine.

BOMBAY.

THE AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWER.—A special exhibition for native ladies alone, will be given on Saturday evening next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

CAPTAIN MACPHERSON, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry Regiment, missed a Railway rug, valued at Rs. 15 at the Adelphi Hotel on Sunday last. The matter was reported to the Police on Wednesday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday three Hindu cart drivers were fined by Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rs 3 each, for torturing their bullocks. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.—It is stated that, on the completion of the line now being laid through Bhendy Bazar, a diversion will be made from the lane lying to the south of the Byculla Schools, through Bellasis Road, on to Mahaluxmee.

LOSS OF NOTES.—A clerk, named Hari Shunker Shamrow, employed in the High Court, lost nine currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 150, on Wednesday last. The notes accidentally dropped out of his pocket in the High Court.

AN ACCIDENT.—A Hindu, named Tattia Balaji, while in a state of intoxication, on Wednesday evening, came in contact with a bullock cart. A wheel of the vehicle passed over his foot, completely smashing it. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital.

THE BAND OF H. M. 25TH REGIMENT.—The Band of Borderers will play at the Bandstand on Monday instead of this (Friday) evening, on account of the Concert in the Town Hall being fixed to begin at half past five o'clock this evening.

THEFT.—A Hindu, named Ramjee Ruckma, was convicted, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, yesterday, of theft, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner had stolen a number of silver ornaments belonging to another Hindu.

ICE IN NASSICK.—We hear that in Nassick it was so very cold on the 21st and 31st January, that in many places ½ inch of ice was found—the consequences has been the grape and other fruit trees have been destroyed by the hoar frost and, the birds fell frozen to death.

LOSS OF A PURSE.—About two or three days ago a Mahomedan, named Sheik Mahomed Ali, lost a purse containing 350 dollars. He had placed the money in an open drawer in his house, and during his absence it was stolen. Three persons have been taken in custody on suspicion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Shaik Hossein, a fireman employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard Factory died, on Wednesday last from a sudden fit. Whilst at work he fell down insensible and was immediately attended to by the apothecary in charge. He died at the Gokuldass Hospital to which place he was removed for treatment.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—On Wednesday last, a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Osman, while painting the cross beams of a godown at the Elphinstone Reclamation, fell from a height of 20 feet, breaking his left arm and sustaining severe internal injury. He died from the effects of the fall yesterday morning, and at an inquest held on his body, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.—On the 2nd of January a man named Ismael Byram was brought up before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee charged with having cut a woman's throat in Falkland Road. On being identified in the hospital by the woman he was remanded to jail. He was brought up before Mr. Dossabjee Framjee yesterday and discharged, on the prosecutrix stating that he was not the individual who had committed the assault.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of death registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd February, are 453, being 14 more than in the preceding week, 127 more than the total of the week ending 3rd February 1874, and 96 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th January 1875, Rs. 51,82,872; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 17,70,338; deduct, new coin paid during the week, 6,00,016; balance, Rs. 63,53,174. There are in addition 19,57,943 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT BUILDING.—Once a year, if not oftener, the building in Girgaum, purchased by Mr. Arthur George Goldie, for the use, as the Police Court of the Girgaum Police Court, has been suspected to be in a dangerous state, so as to disturb the equanimity of the presiding Magistrate as to his personal safety there. Last year, on the report of a committee of Government engineers, the building was pretty largely repaired. This year again, we hear, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee has made a representation to the Senior Magistrate against the stability and suitableness of the building for the purposes of a Police Court, expressing his intention, until it is thoroughly repaired, to remove the court to the Mazagon Police office or some other premises in the neighbourhood of the present court house at a rental of about Rs. 200 a month. Mr. Dossabhoy's letter having been submitted to the Executive Engineer to Government, that officer has reported that, in order to allow thorough repairs to be made to the building the court should be removed from the 8th inst. to some other place.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT THE SCOTCH MASONIC HALL.

It cannot be said that the School children of Bombay are neglected. It has been, lately and is, annually our task to record a series of festivities in connection with the children of several of the Bombay charitable establishments] and, we have yet another event to notice somewhat in the same line.

The Scotch Masonic Fraternity, which is very strong in Bombay, has been ever true to the many treats which the children have to suffer.

This *fete* was initiated by Captain Morland who has recently been installed as Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in Bombay.

There were some 300 children present, and they were also well represented by their friends or relations, who must have, considerably out-numbered them, the gathering being a very considerable one. The idea of the projector was to give the children a treat and in this he must have succeeded.

The Scottish Masonic Hall at Cumballah Hill, is a large building and the grounds attached to it are also large enough for the purpose. There were "Merry go rounds" erected, and native jugglers were engaged who seemed to afford great enjoyment to the children.

At 6 p.m., the juvenile guests were fed and, judging from the "Bill of Fare," which we have seen and, also, from our own observation, they must have been completely satiated. We should, in fact, scarcely dare to cite the *carte*.

A number of prizes were distributed, the cost of which was defrayed by individual members of the Lodges holding under the Scottish Constitution, and every child received a prize.

Subsequently a Magic Lantern was exhibited; but this was not a perfect success, it, possibly, having been got up in a hurry.

A string band was in attendance and, after the formal business had been gone through, they played dance music which brought several of the guests on the floor. Dancing was continued until about 9-30 p.m., when the company dispersed.

The gathering was a most successful one and the guests departed hoping that the Masons will perpetuate the festival thus happily inaugurated.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Nanabhoy Hormusjee, Cursetjee Merwanjee, and Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, lately traded under the name and style of Nanabhoy Cursetjee and Company, as coal merchants.

Nusserwanjee Byramjee, cabinet-maker.

Motichund Bhugwandass, who lately traded as a Jeweller in Bombay and at Poona, and at present a mehta in the service of Trimumdass Tarrachund.

Wittoba Dhanajee, carpenter.

Dossa Laljee, priest in the service of Nursey Natha's temple.

Manockjee Nowrojee, formerly a contractor, now a broker.

Larechund Premchund, gujarati mehta.

Hoosein (*alias* Dadabhoy) Hussoobhoy and his wives, Ashabee and Mupboo, the first-named insolvent formerly a dealer in vegetables, now unemployed.

Ballajee Baboorao, contractor.

Adum Ally, dyer.

Ragoonathdass Jumnadass, mendicant.

Emma Marcks, wife of William Marcks, None.

Ghasdin Ramkissen, Hunmanta Nimbajee, and Gunga Kooshaba, the first-named insolvent is a Pensioner, and the second unemployed.

Vunmally Bhoydass and Davidass Bhoydass, the first-named insolvent is a servant in the employ of one Guga Ludha, and the second a mehta in the employ of one Gungadass Jumnadass.

Henry John James Duffy, clerk in the employ of Cooverjee Purgjee & Company.

Rattonchund Premchund, Opium Speculation broker.

Balloo Sunkroo and Pussattee Balloo, labourers.

Hurjeewan Sewlall, blacksmith.

Kutehra Damodhur, lately traded in partnership with Odhowjee Jeychund, Dharsey Mooljee, Purshotum Sobhagobund, and Jetha Damodhur under the name and style of Odhowjee Dharsey, as a merchant, now unemployed.

Ora Mahomedally Oorajee, dealer in Wooden Boxes.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Green and a Common Jury:—

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Muggun Mugroo] and Furraj Moofta were charged with having on the 26th of December last at Bombay committed house-breaking in order to the commission of theft, and also with having stolen gold ornaments, pearls, and articles of wearing apparel belonging to one Abdool Ali Abdool Russool. The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the second not guilty. The prosecutor Abdool Ali Abdool Russool was called and said:—I am a piece goods merchant and live in Dawood Kanee Moola. My shop is on the ground floor of the house. I remember the 20th of last December. On the evening before that day I was in my shop. This property (produced in court) was part of the property I had in my shop. On leaving my shop that evening I locked the door with a padlock, and took the key with me. The next morning about 6 o'clock I saw police constable Chimnajee Babajee, he brought prisoner No. 1 with him. He was carrying this box (produced in Court) on his head. I said to the sepoy this box is like mine. I then went to my shop and found the door locked as I left it. There is no way of getting into the shop but by the door. My box was not in the shop. I and the policeman and Muggun Mugroo] then went to the chowkey to the European constable. I there opened my box, and found the contents all right. Muggun Mugroo] then left with the European constable and I went home. About ten o'clock the police sepoy returned to my house, bringing Furraj and Muggun with him. Muggun said "the key with which we opened the padlock is with Furraj. Furraj said he had not got it, Muggun said it was folded in the handkerchief Furraj had round his head. Furraj then untied the handkerchief and put it on the ground and Muggun pointed out the key.

Chimnajee Babajee, the police constable, was next called and said, that while he was on duty at Kazee Moola on the night of the 26th December last, he saw the first prisoner carrying the prosecutors box (produced in court) on his head. He stopped him and asked him if he had the key of the box. The prisoner said "yes" and produced a key, but the key did not fit the box. The policeman then arrested the prisoner and kept him in chowkey and the next morning the prisoner took him to the prosecutor's shop. One or two other witnesses were also called. His Lordship then summed up the evidence, and the jury after retiring for a few minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The second prisoner was accordingly discharged and the first prisoner was sentenced to receive nine month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Fakroodeen, was convicted on his own plea of committing trespass in order to the commission of theft, and of theft, and was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for nine months.

ROBBERY NEAR WORLEE.

Geeloo Bhowanee, Gopeenath Ramchunder, and Narron Bhimjee, were charged as follows:—The first, with having on the 15th of July last in Bombay represented to one Bhicajee Chimnajee that he was the brother of one Venek Wassudeo's son-in-law and that the latter, who was a Dockyard Factory Sied, on Wednesday last from a sudden fit. Whilst at work he fell down insensible and was immediately attended to by the apothecary in charge. He died at the Gokuldass Hospital to which place he was removed for treatment.

The second prisoner stood further charged with having at a Criminal Sessions held on the 19th of March 1866 been convicted of forging a document. The second prisoner admitted the former conviction but pleaded not guilty to the other charges. The other prisoners also pleaded not guilty.

It appeared from the evidence that on 15th of July last, the three prisoners went to the shop of Bhicajee Chimnajee, where the first prisoner stated that he wanted some piece-goods and that he was, the brother of Venayek Wassudeo's son in-law. He also said that there was a ceremony at his brother's house and that therefore he required the piece-goods. Bhicajee Chimnajee accordingly sent his karkoon Narayen Gokjay with the prisoners with two bundles of piece-goods. The party proceeded to Worlee and there in buggies and the first prisoner went away. The second prisoner and Narayen then went on in a buggy and Narron Bhimjee followed on foot. Here there were some words between the prisoners and the witness's sep ys which followed. According to Narayen, at the Worlee causeway the second prisoner dragged him out of the buggy, and Narron Bhimjee who had come up with the prisoners then gagged him, and he was carried away and beaten till he became insensible. The buggywalla, however, stated that Narayen and the second prisoner had got out of his buggy at the Worlee causeway, and walked away till he lost sight of them in the dark, and that he and the giving of the pro missory notes cannot be considered as a partnership transaction in the sense that it cannot be made the subject of an account. The matter was then put into the hands of the police which led to the arrest of the prisoners. A part of the stolen property was found in possession of a man at Kurkulla near Poona and a part at Punderpore.

After his Lordship has summed up the evidence the jury retired, and after ten minutes, returned, finding prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 guilty of abetment of robbery, and No. 2 guilty of robbery.

His Lordship sentenced Nos. 1 and 3 to two years rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to seven years transportation on account of his former conviction.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH JANUARY 1875.

Kurrachee.—Early rabi crops coming into ear. Rain again expected. Weather cold with strong breeze from north. Fever continues.

Haidarabad.—Rabi crops still looking well. Public health generally good. Weather fine; nights very cold. Cattle-disease continues in three talukas.

Shikarpur.—Rain much required. Rabi sowing still continues in several talukas, and every available piece of land is brought under cultivation. Severe frosts experienced, but slight damage only to rape crops. Cattle-disease has disappeared except among goats.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather continues cold. Rain wanted. No decided change in state of crops.

Ahmedabad.—Slight blight in Duskrohi taluka owing to heavy frost. No other change.

Surat.—Early crops harvested. Rabi crops have slightly suffered in four talukas from cold. Rain 3 cents and fever in Mandvi.

Broach.—Picking of cotton progressing. Teel almost reaped. Other rabi crops good. Fever in Ahmod taluka.

Kaira.—Rabi crops thriving well. Cotton good. Cold severe.

Khandesh.—No improvement in rabi crops. Cotton unchanged; rate 46 to 50. Public health improving.

Nasik.—Weather cold. Rain fell in water on exposed in vessels on morning of 21st, which did considerable damage to rabi crops and fruit trees in several places. Excepting a few cases of cold and fever, public health good.

Thana.—Weather cool. Public health good. Rain 15 cents on 20th. Fever in Wada, Shapur, Mahim, Murbar, and Bhewndy talukas, and guinea-worm in Wada taluka. Rabi crops specially good in Shapur, Salsette, Kalian, Bhewndy, and Kalian talukas, and good in Mahim, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas.

Poona.—Rain 3 cents; slight fall also in Mawul and Khed. Prospects of rabi crops generally same as before. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Crops good where there is moisture. Cotton picking mostly finished. Health good. Sholapur.—Rabi middling only in good soil. No disease.

Satara.—State of rabi crops same as before. Potatoe plantation on banks of the Yenna Tank at Mahableshwur blighted. Ague in Patan, and cough at Khandalla.

Belgaum.—State of rabi crops same as before. Cotton indifferent. Fever in some talukas.

Dharwar.—Wheat and exotic cotton unhealthy in Nawalgund. Gram and other late crops promising. Slight improvement in public health in Nawalgund. Cattle-disease decreasing in Dharwar taluka.

Kanara.—Prospects of second rice crop good. Fever in Koompta, Honore, Sirci, and Yellapur. Cattle-disease in Koompta, Honore, Sirci, and Halial. Small pox slightly prevalent in Honore.

Kaladgi.—Kharif all reaped except toor. Rabi middling, Rats damaging crops in Bagewari and Shindgi.

Rajkote.—Rabi crops promising. Picking of cotton in progress. Weather cold. Health good.

Wadwan.—Frost has injured cotton and wheat in Chotila district and wheat in Wadwan. Weather not cold as before. Health indifferent in Drangdra.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues. Rabi prospects and public health good.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 25th instant). Rain 18 cents at Alibag. Weather colder. Rabi crops good, except in Mangaum taluka, where they are middling.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 19th instant). Cloudy weather has injured powta and toor crops in Chipiun taluka, powta in Mundungad Petta, and powta, kudwe, and rice in Ratnagiri taluka. In other talukas toor, powta, kudwe, koolee, and rice crops are pretty good. Slight fever in Ratnagiri taluka. Other talukas generally healthy.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses, (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras.

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

A SUIT BETWEEN TWO LIFE-CONVICTS.

DAYAL JAIRAJ VS. KHATAO LUDHA AND OTHERS.

THE Appeal Court, composed of Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green, gave judgment at the High Court a few days ago, in an appeal filed by Khatao Ludha, a life convict, from a decision given by Mr. Charles Sargent in favour of Dayal Jairaz, also a life-convict. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the appellant and defendant Khatao Ludha. The Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff Dayal Jairaz.

(Concluded from Wednesday's Bombay Gazette.)

This, as indeed appears from the case of Rajkishoree Dossee v. Buddun Chunder Sookul and others 6 Calc. W. R. 298 cited by one of the appellant's counsel had been held to be the law with reference to Act XIV. of 1859 subsequently of Act IX. of 1871, and the object of enacting the section was probably to leave no doubt on the point. The section, however, supposing it to apply at all (i. e., supposing section 1 of Act IX. of 1871 not to exclude the operation of the Act upon all suits instituted before the 1st April 1873 even as to defendants added after that date) does not say that when a defendant has been added the periods of limitation provided by Act IX. of 1871 are to apply; it says nothing expressly as to what period of limitation is to apply. The construction of sec. 22 of the later Act contended for by the appellant's counsel might, as it appears to us, if adopted lead to consequences which cannot be supposed to have been intended by the legislature that in cases by the later Act the periods of limitation are in many cases considerably shorter than those provided by the earlier one, different periods of limitation would be applicable to claims against several persons otherwise jointly liable in respect of the same subject matter. We were informed at the hearing of the appeal that the learned judge who heard the suit considered that the periods of limitation provided by Act IX. of 1871 and not those provided by Act XIV. of 1859 applied in the case of the added defendants. He considered, however, that under the later Act also the period of limitation to a suit of the nature of the present one was as before, six years, we are of opinion that as to all the defendants the period of limitation in the case of a suit of this nature, whether it is to be treated as a suit for a partnership account or as a suit for contribution of an ascertained sum towards a joint decree is that provided by Act XIV. of 1859, viz., six years, that as to the defendant Khatao Ludha such period is to be counted back from the 18th March 1873, but that as to the added defendants having regard to Section 22 of Act IX. of 1871 if applicable, and if not on a principle of law independent of that section such period is to be counted back from the 6th February 1874. The next point for consideration then is, when did the cause of action arise, and with reference to this the contention of the appellants was that the suit could be treated only as one for a partnership account, and that the cause of such suit arose on the dissolution *ipso facto* of the partnership upon the conviction and sentence of the plaintiff and the defendant Khatao Ludha on the 27th September 1875. We do not for reasons which will hereafter appear consider it necessary to decide whether this contention ought to be decided to have arisen, had the present been a suit exclusively or primarily for the taking of the partnership account, nor whether the dissolution of the partnership first took place on the conviction of the conviction and sentence in September 1865 of the plaintiff and defendant Khatao Ludha or on the occasion of Dinshaw Ardasir Dawur becoming insolvent in April 1867. It was contended that a suit for contribution between partners is not maintainable except in the form of a suit for a general partnership account, and the case of Wyman v. Nixon 5 B. and Ad. 936 was relied upon. This case as appears from the observations in Lindley on Partnership where the case is mentioned, and from the other cases there cited has not been considered wholly satisfactory. The general principle that it is well established where the transaction in respect of which the right to contribute is sought to be enforced was a partnership transaction. But where as in the present case the loans were obtained from the Commercial Finance Association, and at the time the promissory notes were given as security the partnership consisted of seven persons. The loans, however, were made to and the notes given by four only of those persons, namely, the plaintiff Dinshaw Ardasir Davur and the defendants Khatao Ludha and Tulsidas Dewjee. Now Sedgwick and Daniell 2 Ll. and G 319 is a district authority that where three persons shareholders in a Joint Stock Mining Company (which being unincorporated could be treated as an ordinary partnership) had given a joint and several promissory notes to secure moneys advanced to the Company by a third party, and one of the three had paid more than his share he is entitled to one for contribution against another of them notwithstanding that the money was advanced for the purposes of the partnership, and notwithstanding the relationship of partnership between the plaintiff and defendant it was considered by the Court that the promissory note being signed by some only of the shareholders of the company must be treated as a transaction separate and apart from the partnership. Baron Bramwell says at p. 321 "But if two or three members of a partnership not being the whole think fit to enter into a separate obligation to a third party upon the security of which he advances money to the partnership each being liable to pay the whole and bound to indemnify the others against the payment of more than his share, that cannot be considered as a partnership transaction." We are of opinion that in the present case the loans to the four makers of the promissory notes though for and on behalf of the partnership, and the giving of the promissory notes cannot be considered as a partnership transaction in the sense that it cannot be made the subject of an account. The matter was then put into the hands of the police which led to the arrest of the prisoners. A part of the stolen property was found in possession of a man at Kurkulla near Poona and a part at Punderpore.

After his Lordship has summed up the evidence the jury retired, and after ten minutes, returned, finding prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 guilty of abetment of robbery, and No. 2 guilty of robbery.

His Lordship sentenced Nos. 1 and 3 to two years rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to seven years transportation on account of his former conviction.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats.—There is in our variable clime no complaint more common than this, few more annoying or more troublesome to cure when neglected. Two moment there is any hoarseness or dry cough, the part affected, after fomentation with hot water, should be briskly rubbed with a piece of new flannel, to open the pores for absorbing the Ointment to be instantly applied & repeat the process twice a day. The most obstinate sore throat or cough will disappear before this treatment. It would always be as well, while treating the disease externally with the Ointment, to take a course on the Pills, which would give tone to the system, and expedite and confirm the cure.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE "GUJARATI PRAKASH" OUTDONE.

(*Times of India*, 15th Jan.)

We are sorry to see a native contemporary ready not only to uphold that the freedom of the press is a privilege given to be used, and not abused, but to assert the principle practically by ent

THAMES.

Some important orders have been received by shipbuilders on the Thames to construct ironclads and other men-of-war for foreign Governments, while even further contracts are shortly expected to be received. At Messrs. Samuda's yard, from which the Khedive and Deutschland were but recently launched for the German Empire, two ironclad corvettes are being laid down for the Ottoman Government. Both of these vessels are to be of the same type, and to carry four 25-ton guns in a central battery, which will be raised above the upper deck, and will give the armament scope for being fired straight ahead or straight astern. The vessel built is of about 2,000 tons, will be propelled by engines of 3,000 indicated horse power, and will be furnished with huge spurs for ramming their antagonists. At Messrs. Green and Siggs' yard two corvettes have been commenced for the Portuguese Government, somewhat of the style of the Germanicus class of the British navy for coast cruising. They will be armed with six 40-pounders and two 9½ cwt. guns, and will be propelled by engines made by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of 900 indicated horse power. H.M.S. Audacious, which was recently launched from the same yard, is rapidly approaching completion for her trial trip. At the Thames Iron Works a second Imaum Turkish monitor is progressing towards a fit condition for launching, while a twin vessel, the Mas Oudive, which was launched about two months ago, is being prepared in the Victoria Docks for her preliminary trip. H.M.S. Rover and a Brazilian gunboat have also been recently launched by the same firm, and are being completed in the neighbouring docks. The Independenzia which so nearly became a total loss to her owners, has been docked in the old Deptford Naval Yard, and is now undergoing the necessary repairs at a great expense. Minor contracts are also being carried out for the home and foreign Governments, and among them are three huge caissons which have been ordered for use in Portsmouth and Sheerness yards.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. SAMPSON OF THE "TIMES" AND BARON GRANT.

The following is the conclusion of the Solicitor General's speech for the prosecution in this case, in which a verdict has since, we learn by telegraph, been returned against Mr. Sampson:—

Gentlemen, my learned friend, in the course of his speech contended that whether this was true which was alleged against Mr. Rubery, or was not true, there is nothing in these paragraphs which constitute a libel. Upon that you are the judges, and must take into consideration. Bear in mind that it is not necessary in so many words to accuse a man of a crime, or to say anything which tends to bring him into disgrace and disfavour to constitute a libel. If a writer in a newspaper or any other publication says anything which has, when properly construed, the effect of conveying that meaning, he his guilty of a libel. Now, what is said here? In the first article of the 18th of November there is a description given of the account received of the Arizona mining discoveries, and there is reference made to one of the party—"an intelligent young Englishman named Ruberry," and it says "there is an intelligent Anglisman or an eminent English mining engineer in every Californian speculation." The sense conveyed there must be perfectly clear to you. "It says that, stumbling upon an ant-hill, he found on examination that the mound was composed of rubies and diamonds. It might have been hoped that before this one fortunate countryman would have communicated interesting details to some family or other connexions on this side where they would have met with proper attention, but nothing has since been heard of him. His Christian name was not mentioned, and the surname of Ruberry appears common in California. A Mr. Rubery was understood to have been interested in some way in the Lincoln Gold Mining affair, and a Mr. Ruberry, an English man, was arrested in San Francisco in the winter of 1862 for fitting up a schooner called the Chapman as a privateer. Mr. Ruberry, the intelligent young Englishman—there is always an intelligent young Englishman in a swindle of this description, or an intelligent mining engineer from England in a fraud of this character—this Mr. Rubery is the man who, in 1862, was convicted of fitting up a schooner,—pointing to him with the greatest possible particularity. This was on the 18th of November. On the 20th of December again Mr. Sampson is at work, as I suggest, again carrying out the plot to wreak Baron Grant's vengeance upon Mr. Rubery. Again there is a long account of this affair. Messrs. Roberts, and Mr. Harpending are all described, there are quotations from the Californian Newspapers, and then we have this:—"As regards Rubery, the intelligent young Englishman" who stumbled over an ant-hill and found it to be composed of diamonds and of rubies it is now notified that he is as was supposed the person who eight years ago was charged with piracy along with Harpending and another." There is not a word of truth in that but let it go; I do not attach any importance to it. "Still, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, he alleges that he had nothing to do with the concoction of the fraud, and thinks it very hard that the whole story should find its way to London and be published in *The Times*, and his name connected with it, and all for nothing. The *Chronicle* adds that he appears a very innocent young gentleman, but that it fears his innocence is only skin-deep." Now, this is a quotation from the *Chronicle*. The earlier part of this article is said to be a quotation from the *New York Sun*,—a considerable portion of it—but this statement from the *Chronicle* seems to be an invention of Mr. Sampson's for as long as I remember we have had no *Chronicle* produced in which it is said that although Mr. Rubery seemed to be an innocent young gentleman, his innocence was only skin deep. I care not whether it is in the *Chronicle*, or not. Mr. Sampson, who really ought to have known, if he did not know every thing that had passed in California, undertakes to set out in *The Times* newspaper that although Rubery pretended to be innocent, Rubery's innocence, in fact, was merely skin-deep. It steers at Rubery from beginning to end:—"The intelligent young Englishman who is in every Californian swindle, the man who pretends to have been entirely without knowledge of any fraud in this transaction, who is as innocent as a dove, but whose innocence is only skin-deep"—what does it convey to your mind? What would you believe reading all this? Amongst that this is an assertion that the man Rubery who was engaged in this affair was one of the swindlers and one of the concoctors of this most nefarious transaction? Then, in addition to that, we have the following day a long article appearing in *The Times*, in which it is said that the greatest swindlers of both worlds, or something to that effect, were engaged in this matter. Coupling the paragraph of the 19th of November, the paragraph of the 20th, and the leading article of the 21st, who can doubt that Rubery is one of the persons who is pointed out? Who can doubt but that Rubery is asserted to be one of the greatest swindlers of both worlds? Gentlemen, if that is the fair meaning that these allegations convey to your minds, there is no doubt whatever that there is a libel contained in them and directed against Mr. Rubery—a libel of the gravest character. There is an imputation upon Mr. Rubery which, if he does not clear himself from it must, of necessity, damn him for life; and if Mr. Sampson, the honest and incorruptible Editor of the Money Articles of *The Times* did not intend to make these accusations against Mr. Rubery, if he had no design, no desire to blacken the character of Mr. Rubery in *The Times* newspaper, why does he not say so? Why does he not say the investigation had been made in San Francisco. You have been before the committee of investigation; your character was cleared there, no imputation was made upon you. You have been before the grand jury, and no imputation was made upon you there. It is stated in the newspapers of San Francisco that you were not a party to this nefarious transaction. I am sorry for what I have said, and there let the matter rest. Oh, no; having made these accusations in *The Times* newspaper at the end of December when the information which ought to have satisfied him that Mr. Rubery had been cleared from all complicity in this appeared in the San Francisco newspapers in the beginning of December. Mr. Sampson still preserves in this statement, and not content with having said that in the newspaper, he must reiterate his statement when he comes to plead in this action. He says in this plea that this statement is true, taken to have the meaning which Mr. Rubery attributes to it, and he will undertake to prove its truth before a jury of his countrymen; and he forsooth with *The Times* newspaper to back him up, occupies the time of his agent for nearly a year in hunting up witnesses in every nook and corner of America, and puts forth his utmost endeavours if possible to substantiate the accusation which he has made. If he believes in it, he is quite right; if he believes in the accusation, it could be most reprehensible if he did not try to establish it. But shall he be taken to say in one breath, "I never said it; I did not intend to convey any such meaning as you impute," and in another to say "What I have said is true, and I will prove it to the satisfaction of a jury?" Now, my friend Mr Giffard says that he has nothing to do with Mr. Sampson; that Mr. Sampson is not his client, but *The Times* newspaper is his client, and he talks to you about the liberty of the Press; and my friend seems to be very much impressed with that liberty of the Press; and a great institution the Press is in this country. I should be very sorry indeed that the liberty of the Press should be in the slightest degree infringed, but at the same time I cannot help knowing that in the year of our Lord that has just gone by the Press, under the cloak of liberty has been guilty of very considerable license and of very considerable outrage, and if you go through the streets of this city you will find on every hand and turn almost that there are people hawking about publications, written by men of the greatest possible ability, that scatter broadcast the most infamous libels that were ever conceived. From Her Majesty on the Throne down to the humblest tradesman no one escapes, and, at all events, a portion of the Press has been steeped in the greatest possible infamy and dishonour. I do not say that *The Times* is. God forbid that I should. I have said that I look upon *The Times* newspaper as the fourth estate in the realm—the most powerful journal in the world beyond all manner of doubt; and I believed *The Times* newspaper had really and truly no knowledge of these little pecuniary transactions which were going on between Baron Grant and other floaters of companies and their potentate the Editor of the Money Article. *The Times* newspaper itself is an impersonality. I do not know whether it is a company or what it is; but I am not going to allege that *The Times* newspaper knew that Sampson was receiving these little sums in the shape of compensation. If they had done so, perhaps they would have diminished his salary; but it is idle for my friend to say that he appears for *The Times* newspaper. Sampson is the defendant. If damages are to be paid, Sampson has to pay the damages. *The Times* newspaper in this action is not more responsible than you are. Well, then, ought Mr. Sampson to pay any damages in this case? Of course not, if he has satisfied you that Mr. Rubery is a scoundrel, that Mr. Rubery was one of the plotters in this case, that Mr. Rubery purchased these diggings and spread them upon the Colorado mess table—but suppose Mr. Rubery is not the villain that he is described—suppose that he is simply a roving, intelligent Englishman, an Englishman who has had a great sorrow, has become careless and indifferent, who has been a dupe like Dodge and Janin were, who has been exculpated from the proceedings in California; what wrongs has he sustained? Why Mr. Rubery has been accused in the columns of what is rightly described as the most powerful organ in the world, of a crime hardly paralleled in magnitude, and he has been labouring under that accusation ever since. Is redress to be sought for? He is met at every turn with this accusation. He is met at every turn with the frown of scorn. What can he do? He can only appeal to a jury. And, to make his wrongs more grievous still, from the time of the writing of these libels until now the defendant Sampson has been straining every nerve to make out the truth of these accusations, by the examination of witnesses in America spreading broadcast all over that continent, as well as over England, the charges which he brings against Mr. Rubery; and both he, and for the matter of that, Baron Grant too endeavour to the utmost of their power to make Rubery's fate more bitter by overwhelming him, through the mouths of their counsel with every invective which could be applied to him. Gentlemen, I have almost done. I have listened to my learned friend with the greatest possible attention. I have listened to him with attention because I knew his power and I feared it. I feared the influence that his powerful arguments might have upon your minds. I remember he closing part of his speech. I remember the picture he drew of those bubble companies and of the wretched fate those engaged in them; not of the people who get them up, but of the unfortunate tradesman, the clergyman and the widow who has to maintain her fatherless children. Those are my friend's expressions. He told you how the news comes first that the company is floated; then comes the flow of the little shares; then its fortune is diminished, and then it falls into absolute misfortune; but still there his hope—"hope that maketh the heart sick." Then he described the despair and the shriek of agony coming up from those poor people whose whole fortune perhaps has been embarked in this speculation and has been lost. My friend drew this powerful picture to you to excite your sympathy I supposed in favour of his client and to irritate your feeling, I suppose, against Mr. Rubery. How those observations were applicable to Mr. Rubery, I, for my part, am at a loss to understand. Mr. Rubery has not been much of a getter up of companies. He has had some few shares in the Mineral Hill Company which did not yield him anything. He has a kind of contingent right to some few shares in this California Mining Company, which has never produced him a farthing. But beyond that, as far as we can learn, poor Mr. Rubery never had a share in a company in his life. The truth of the matter is, my friend has been minding his instructions, and he has not been attending to the evidence, and when he uttered this splendid peroration he was thinking of Baron Grant, perhaps. I do not want to do Baron Grant injustice. He is not convicted here of getting up any bubble companies or of involving anybody in ruin or distress of any kind. Therefore, if my friend was not thinking of Baron Grant, possibly he was dreaming of Sampson. My friend talks about getters up of companies, of bubble companies. Is there no blame to be attached to Mr. Sampson? Look at his position. To whom had the poor public the confiding tradesman, the ill-paid clergyman, the widow so anxious to make her mite a little more for her children, to look for advice and for counsel about any company in which they had an opportunity to invest their savings? Very likely they had not any friend to resort to. Why, they took to the columns of *The Times*, *The Times* which, like Cæsar's wife, is above suspicion. They took to the Money Article of *The Times*. They think, forsooth, if they can see a company described in favourable terms in the Money Article of *The Times* they can pin their faith to that, and that they may invest their savings in it. Well, Mr. Sampson was the writer of the Money Article of *The Times*, and I am told, although I do not quite know it, that he retires from his throne in the City offices, now no more, of that journal, a millionaire. I wonder if in his retreat he ever thinks, or will think, of this speech of my friend about bubble companies, whether it will ever occur to him that among the cries of distress which those unfortunates are uttering, there are some execrations going up against him as the betrayer of his trust, as the reed upon which they leant, and which has pierced them to the quick?

The Lord Chief Baron.—Gentlemen, I think at this hour it would be useless for me to begin my summing up, and we will now adjourn to Monday morning, (Jan. 18) at half-past 10. At that time I will say to you whatever I think the case requires, and I have no doubt when you are called upon to give your verdict, it will be a just and satis factery verdict to all parties.—*Times*, Jan. 15.

"HOW WILL IT END?"

("TIMES" PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 9-30 P.M.

One of the inevitable consequences of the ill-defined situation of France at the present moment is that the natural equilibrium of intellectual faculties has been falsified in many men and especially in many women. There is no question which is more frequently put at all times than the following:—"How do you think all this will end?" And this unceasingly renewed question absorbs the attention, and, so to say, sets fire to everybody's imagination. This singular excitement began during the War with the continual reading of every kind of prediction, and especially the famous prediction of D'Orval, exceptionally dear to the Legitimists, for it contained the following invocation, which, though rather far-fetched, they applied to the Comte de Chambord:—"Come, young Prince, quit the isle of captivity." The Legitimists would now be glad if this clumsy invitation had never been offered. Their Prince is not young, for at the normal expiration of the Septennate he will be 60 years of age. He has not come back, and he has written a letter which will prevent him from returning for a long time to come, and Frohsdorf is not an island. There is at this moment one island which is causing French Princes who inhabits an island, and it is the son of Napoleon III. The D'Orval prophecy would, therefore, only be favourable to his cause. Moreover, a few weeks ago there were in this same island two Princes, whose circumstances were also splendid. One of these two will be governing his capital on the very day on which these lines will be read, and, naturally, the day on which the news of the Restoration of Don Alfonso was known here the partisans of the Prince Imperial stopped their acquaintances in the streets to, ask them once more, "How do you think now that all this will end?" In the Bonapartist Party, as in every other Party, there are two very distinct categories which ought not to be confounded. Those who, on hearing of the Restoration of Don Alfonso, stopped people in the streets to ask them "where matters would end" belonged to the once-convinced fraction of the Bonapartist Party. When they were told that it was difficult to know what would happen, they became very angry against their leaders, whom they openly accused of incapacity. "Why do we not do like the Alfonsists?" said one of them to me this morning; "there are in Paris, barracks in every quarter. If our readers knew what they were about they would come to an agreement with a good General, who would play the *role* of Martinez Campos, and who would place himself at the head of his Division, which would come out of the barracks with colours flying, after having placed sprigs of green in the muzzles of their Chassepôts to show that they had no aggressive intentions, and who would march along the boulevards exclaiming *Vive l'Empereur!*" It would be like a train of gunpowder. The shops would be closed, the crowd would join the Division; the *mot d'ordre* would be passed on from barracks to barracks; the new Government, which has long ago been organized, would obtain possession of the Ministries and the Corps Législatif, the real seat of the National Representation, would be occupied; and the curtain would fall in the midst of the hisses of the world on the intrigues which are being played at Versailles. With regard to the Provinces, they would follow our lead without the slightest hesitation, for our men are everywhere ready. See what happened a few days ago on the occasion of the Commemoration Service of the Emperor. In all the churches where it was celebrated the most cautious men who are in the habit of watching their opportunities before committing themselves were ostensibly present and nobody interfered with them. This proves that the leaders of our Party would only have to say, and that one good General would suffice to bring back the Empire." I ventured, it is true, to observe to this enthusiast, whose intellectual equilibrium had evidently been upset by the oft-repeated question "How will all this end?" that the French Army was not accustomed to *Pronunciamientos*, and that it was the only anchor of safety which France had left; that a General of Division is not sufficient to get possession of a Division; that there is need, besides, the complicity of two Generals of Brigade and, especially of four Colonels, for a French regiment only obeys its Colonel; that a Division which would come out of barracks would find itself before having done a mile on the boulevards face to face with the entire Army of Paris, commanded by the Marshal himself, who would fight to the death a Division which would have thus gone counter to the traditional honour of the French Army; and that the result of this fine enterprise would be the execution of the General of Division, the two Generals of Brigade, and the four Colonels, a catastrophe which would not further the affairs of France or those of the Empire. At this my friend shrugged his shoulders, uttered no sarcasm, and, taking sudden leave of me, said, "You belong to the party of the lawyers and prudent people. It is not thus that we shall get out of the mess." There is no end to these enthusiasts, who are ready to make the most extraordinary professions in dealing with the eternal controversy.

I had the other day a singular example, a singular demonstration, of the effect produced by political excitement when it takes possession of women. I was invited by one of my friends to be present with him at a private meeting. He took me into a sumptuous house, where a young and handsome lady, of a very nervous disposition and passionately addicted to political discussion had been for some time in a state of latent somnambulism, during which she related with surprising accuracy of language the visions which passed before her mind, and which were fired by the passion with which she had followed political events since the fall of the Empire. She had really acquired a kind of extraordinary perception of things, and she, so to say, read my thoughts when I had placed my hand inside here. The friend who had brought me having asked me to question her, I put to her, in my turn, the famous question, "How do you think all this will end?" I was curious to know how far could go the effect of an obstinate preoccupation on the over-excited system of a nervous woman. My expectation was not deceived and the answer which she made was a singular mixture of reflection and imaginary conclusions. "It was something like a lucid dream based on reality. She appeared to be looking in front of her and narrating what she saw. She saw the whole nation proceeding to ballot for a new Assembly at Versailles. The Assembly decided, in the first place, that it should return to Paris, and it put to the vote the continuation of Marshal MacMahon's Powers. The Chief of the Cabinet intervened to declare that the Marshal considered the vote of the 20th of November, 1873 as incommutable. The President of the Assembly, M. Grevy—at least her description of him made us think that it was he—divided the House on the question whether it should continue the discussion, despite the protest of the Chief of the Cabinet. The Assembly, by a large majority, decided to take no notice of the objection. Immediately the whole Cabinet, followed by a part of the Assembly, left the hall. After their departure the discussion continued. At this moment a Message is brought from the Marshal declaring the Assembly dissolved. An indescribable uproar follows upon the reading of this Message. The Assembly decides that the President is guilty of high treason. Here the Schehezerade lost sight of her vision for a moment. The man who acted the part of magnetizer pressed her hand. She continued her narrative. She found herself 24 hours afterwards within the walls of Paris, where she witnessed a terrible struggle. She saw on one side the representatives of the people armed with their insignia, and on the other the soldiers of the Army commanded by the Marshal himself. Suddenly she uttered a piercing cry one of the Generals had fallen; the other, who was next to him, assumed the command. The struggle concluded by the triumph of the Army, and by the proclamation of the General who had taken the command. We asked her for the name of this General. She refused to give it, saying she did not wish to point him out beforehand to the bullet of some fanatic. The scene began to be painful, and at the general request she was awakened, and before she had completely recovered her consciousness I left with the friend who had brought me. "Well," said my friend on coming out, "what do you think of it?" "I think," I replied, "that women ought not to meddle with politics, and if I were the husband of the person we have just seen, I would send the magnetizer about his business, and I would treat my wife to a course of shower baths, trusting that would induce her to return to family matters and to occupations more in accordance with the position of a useful and respectable woman." I need not add that my friend, like the Bonapartist above alluded to, left me struggling his shoulders and, that both now consider me unworthy of their confidence.

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